

Philadelphia. The house of Washington was built of stone, and is still standing on the old New York road, near the bridge over the little Neshaminy creek, about half a mile above the present village of Hartsville. The



THE MILLER HOUSE AT WHITE PLAINS.

army remained at Neshaminy until August 23, when it moved down the old York road and encamped for the night near Nicetown. Washington made his headquarters at Stenton, the old homestead of the Logan family.

It was during the autumn of 1777 that Washington established headquarters at White Marsh. These were at a large stone house about half a mile east from Camp Hill station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. This house is still standing. It faces the south and is two and a half stories in height. It was modernized in 1854 and a large wing, originally the dining hall, removed from the west end. In Revolutionary days it was a sort of "baronial hall," owned by George Emery, a wealthy Philadelphia. Charles T. Aiman is the present owner and occupant.

A very interesting building is the house Washington occupied at Valley Forge in 1777-1778. It is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. About it are gathered many associations, which are calculated to move the patriotic person deeply.

In June, 1781, Washington moved from West Point, where he had been for some



THE NESHAMINY HEADQUARTERS.

time, to Morristown, N. J. Here he made headquarters at the home of the late Col. Jacob Ford. The house is at present time it is situated on the site of the present Morristown. The house is at present time it is situated on the site of the present Morristown.



MADE FAMOUS BY WASHINGTON.

The Newburg (N. Y.) Headquarters. Valley Forge Headquarters.

Wythe House, Williamsburg, Va. Pearl Street Headquarters, New York City.

that a titled dame, Lady Skipwith, appears periodically to the tenants of today. She is always dressed in rustling silk brocade, and her feet encased in high-heeled slippers.

After leaving Williamsburg the General entered into the siege of Yorktown, during which period he occupied a tent. After the surrender he took up his headquarters at his own home at Mount Vernon, November 12, remaining there until the 20th, when he started for Philadelphia, arriving there on November 26, and remaining until March 22, 1782. During this lengthy period his headquarters were at the house of Benjamin Chew, No. 110 South Third street, between Walnut and Spruce streets.

One of the last places where Washington established himself was at Newburg. He arrived there from Philadelphia and joined the main army, which had been ordered to proceed to that point. The house in which the quarters of the commander-in-chief were located was situated on a bluff which overlooks the Hudson for eight miles to West Point. From this outlook he could ascertain at once when the enemy's ships broke through the bar-



HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

riers which obstructed them and began to ascend the river and take such steps as he deemed necessary. The house was erected in 1750 and stands to-day just as it did during Washington's occupancy. It is a plain one-story building, with a high sloping roof much higher than the body of the house. It is built of stone with walls two feet thick. The roof is supported by long timbers of red cedar, rough hewn, which to this day give out the delicate perfume of this wood. The main room on the first floor is low, with heavy rough-hewn timbers sustaining the floor above and is called "the room of seven doors and one window." On one side is a huge open fireplace big enough to roast an ox in. Standing on the hearthstone one can look up the tall chimney and see the sky above.

This property remained in the possession of the Hasbrouck family until 1843, when the title became vested in the State of New York. In 1850 it was placed by act of Assembly in the hands of the

Might taste the fruits of Liberty.

By hand of Peace the storm was stayed, Smoothed was the wrinkled brow Of scowling War. Subdued, dismayed, Shattered their boastful vow, Our foemen in their ships again Sped o'er the trackless sea, While glad some notes from myriad throats

Praised God for Liberty, And o'er the land by valor saved, Our war-rent flag in triumph waved.

Then ring the bells, and young and old With shouts the music swell— Let the glad tale again be told By tongue and clanging bell. The honored day again is here On which to us was given That hero grand by whose strong hand, Oppression's chains were riven. Till hand of Time blot out the sun We'll hail the name of Washington. —Capt. Jack Crawford.

Military Brutality.

The German army has long been notorious for the brutal manner in which the private soldiers were treated by the non-commissioned officers and other officers. The system was inaugurated by the Great Frederick, and the military authorities since his day seemed unwilling to allow it to die out. Happily the present Emperor seems determined to have none of it. His imperial rescript on the subject forbidding any officer to strike his men made some sensation when it was issued, though it was commonly said in army circles that it would soon be a dead letter. A few recent cases prove the contrary.

A well-known officer was recently dismissed from the service with ignominy for the offense of striking a man in the ranks, the Emperor personally endorsing the order for his dismissal with a severe and cutting remark. Last week at Breslau a sergeant who was charged with ill-treating a soldier was tried for the offense by a council of war, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, and when his sentence has expired to rejoin his regiment as a soldier of the second class.

Robert Peel, the statesman, was a singularly thoughtful child, and often puzzled his father, who was a day laborer, with bewildering questions. The old man once said, "That lad's too deep for me altogether."



standpoint, then elected partly through the agency of the Herald—as long as these incompetents maintain a tariff policy that is of advantage to foreign countries and destructive in its operation upon American interests, just so long will our gold leave the national treasury, no matter whether raised by "a popular" or any other kind of loan.

The Herald seems to think that money raised and placed in the treasury by what it is pleased to term "a popular loan" will stay in the treasury. We should like to know by what process of reasoning it arrives at this conclusion, and what sacred, preservative halo can be encircled around gold that is collected even by a Herald's "popular loan."

It must be that its overindulgence in its present diet of crow has caused the Herald to become dyspeptic, though it still retains some symptom of sound digestion when it says: "Check the outflow of gold and relieve industry and trade from the paralysis which is inflicting immeasurable losses upon the people."

Certainly this would be the remedy, and the manner in which the overflow of gold can be checked, industry and trade can be relieved from the paralysis which "is inflicting immeasurable losses upon the people" is by the immediate repeal of the existing tariff bill. By this means and by no other means can it be done. It is the "only one practicable way to avert the impending crisis and lift the country out of the present slough" into which the Herald acknowledges the country has fallen under the two years' administration of the political party which it helped to elect.

Let the President of the United States follow the example of the late ex-President of France by acknowledging his incompetency to deal with our affairs of state, and resign. Then let Congress wipe out the existing tariff "and lift the country out of the present slough" by the immediate restoration of adequate protection to American labor and American industries. This would be "a popular loan" to the people of an opportunity to exercise their ability and to use their labor. It is "the only practicable saving measure," and the New York Herald knows it.—American Economist.

Repeal the Gorman Tariff.

The Senate is asked to consent to amend the Gorman tariff bill in its sugar schedule. Any attempt to do this should be vigorously opposed by every friend of protection. If one amendment be agreed to, then others must be demanded in the interests of further protection for American industries and labor. The suggestion also comes from Washington that certain friends of protection in the United States Senate will lend themselves to the enactment of some financial measure that will enable the United States Treasury to be in receipt of an income sufficient to meet its expenditures. If this proposed legislation consists of the immediate repeal of the Gorman tariff bill we commend those Senators for promptly coming to the support of the leaders of the free-trade party who acknowledge that the tariff bill which they have passed, and which need never have been passed, is a complete failure, and who also acknowledge that it does not supply a sufficiency of revenue to meet the requirements of the Government economically administered. The country was prosperous before the present administration was elected to power and before it was proposed to

Those Foreign Markets.

Manufacturers have not a single advantage in reaching the foreign market under the provisions of the Wilson bill which they did not have under the provisions of the McKinley law. This was repeatedly shown to expectant free traders, who were looking for a wonderful expansion of our foreign trade under the influence of free raw materials. Every effort to make them understand that the McKinley law provided practically free raw material, when used in manufactures for export, was studiously ignored. Even Mr. Cleveland, who should be supposed to know the law, over and over again gave encouragement to the deceptive impressions concerning this fact. All this, however, was in the line of concealments so cunningly and for a season so successfully practiced upon the public by the perfidious free traders.

Adrift in the Storm.



Cheapness and Poverty.

Eagerness of the merchant to sell at reduced prices is indicated in almost every advertisement we read, and the cards of invitation hanging upon goods in every shop window indicate anything but prosperity. Change in the conditions of production means change in almost every department of legitimate business; hence the present depressing influences flowing from the Gorman tariff into all the industries of the land.

Too Much Cheapness.

Are cheap things good for anything? Yes, apparently, for the man who wants to buy, but certainly not for the man who wants to sell, nor yet for the man whose labor is a factor in producing the thing sold. Since everything is produced by labor, no cheapening system can benefit it, and, incidentally, labor being a consumer, all of those activities with which it has business relations suffer together under the reign of cheapness.

Needs a Heavier Sink.



The word is something that implies doubt.

already said (4: 12), "Thou tempt the Lord thy God," approval of such testing was Rephidim or Massah, where people put God to the oculi trusting his ordinary providence was displeased (Dout. 6: 16). And that this was essentially thing is hinted at 1 Cor. 10: 9. let us tempt Christ, as some of tempted and were destroyed (Num. 21: 5). The lawyer's was, "Master (i. e., Teacher) I do to inherit eternal life?" tell-tale query he tested himself than the Christ. And he was found. Doing was his emphasis, be Christ's. In the Greek the stands. "Doing what shall I work righteousness again. And takes him on his own terms. "I ing," he says in effect "that you are ing about? As for doing, what you want than the Scripture 'what is written in the law?' words, obedience to God's express mand is enough of doing. Why for something more to do?"

The lawyer quotes well (What cannot?) "Thou shalt love the God * * * and thy neighbor as and by his citation he proves the sufficiently instructed in the letter law. And now says our Lord, are speaking of doing something, you do that. "This do, and the live." There is a great difference between the professional knowledge the practical exemplification of ple. The living and doing—great thing. But does our signify that to do the law and its requirements means acceptance God? Logically and plainly, yes; practically, no man has, and human nature being such as it is, no man can up to that perfect rule. Hence the visions of grace. Our Lord simply the keeping of the whole law here cause approached by one who believes that he was theoretically perfect wanted something else to do. "Go first," says our Saviour, "and see whether you have done all you assume."

Hints and Illustrations.

For practical purposes push the query, "Who is my neighbor?" The answer is plain. The one who is And who acts most neighborly lawyer himself tells us—would might but live up to his knowledge truth. "He that showed mercy what is it to show mercy? Get Manifestly it is to relieve the want, the present distress. But but a parable, a hint of the large thing that may be bestowed. Renewal. This God alone can surely we can help. And this is neighborliness, to lift up, and get as far as the law. Then it is Samaritan and the good Shepherd who pays the price and gives guard for all eternity. The ting past and beyond the law performed it all, and need shown something else that he easily do, is like the silly pass the boat, who left a little while the wheel and guide by a ce availed the mariner presently he had, "sailed by that star, captain please, pick out another

We are too much disposed to as types or in classes, rather single individuals needing We speak too much of "inter rather than of neighbor or saved. Next lesson—"Christ a Blind." John 9: 1-11.

Grains of Gold.

Have sanctified desires and give you whatever you want. God has never tried to make who could please his neighbors. The man who wins heaven is the who is willing to lose this world. The man who is satisfied with himself is much disappointed with other folks. It requires less philosophy to things as they come than to part them as they go.